

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

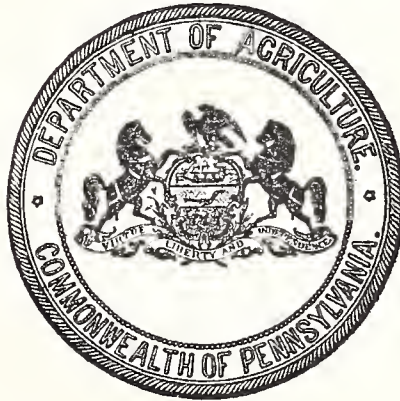
BULLETIN No. 168.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

FOR THE YEAR 1907.



N. B. CRITCHFIELD, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

JAMES FOUST, *Dairy and Food Commissioner.*

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, *Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner.*

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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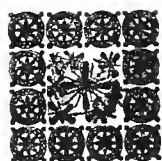
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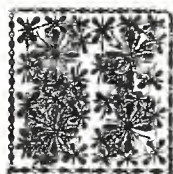
PREFACE.

Owing to the fact that the full Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1907, containing the Reports of the several Divisions of the Department will not be ready for distribution for some weeks, the Dairy and Food Commissioner has wisely concluded to furnish the Head of the Department with the following preliminary report; and in order that the information it contains may have as speedy and wide circulation as possible, its publication as a bulletin of the Department is authorized.

A much fuller report of the operations of the Dairy and Food Bureau will appear in the regular Annual Department Report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. B. Britchfield". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Secretary of Agriculture".

Secretary of Agriculture.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, *Jan. 1st, 1908.*

Hon. N. B. Critchfield,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—

The improvement of the food and dairy products of Pennsylvania since the creation of the Dairy and Food Bureau forms the best criterion as to its needs and deserved support by the Commonwealth. In fact, the aid thus ungrudgingly bestowed by the Legislature and gratefully received by the officials of your Department, is, in a measure, largely responsible for the enactment of the National Food and Drugs Act. The stimulus aroused by the successful work performed in the Keystone State was far-reaching, and attracted the attention of the National authorities to the needs of the hour, and the methods most readily available to secure much-needed reforms and suppress long standing abuses that were not only sapping wealth from an unsuspecting public, but were equally guilty of sacrificing precious human lives through the sale of poisonous, deleterious, misbranded, counterfeit dairy and food products.

DEMAND FOR REPEAL OF FOOD ACT, 1895.

Many of the perplexing and vexatious problems that confronted those charged with the enforcement of the Pure Food Act of 1895 had been finally settled and adjusted by the several courts of Pennsylvania, when it was discovered that the almost general desire on the part of the retail merchants and others was that the law should be repealed, and a more lenient Act formulated and passed. By the concerted action of the manufacturers and trade, and after numerous conferences and meetings before legislative committees,

the so-called "Tustin Pure Food Act" passed at the last session of the Legislature, was placed upon the statutes, and the old, drastic but effective act of June 26, 1895, repealed.

THE TUSTIN PURE FOOD ACT, 1907.

The new Act has been placed on trial. Its provisions are radically different from the old law. That its provisions are less satisfactory to those empowered with its administration than the former law need scarcely be stated. The new Act requires that suits for violations shall be instituted for the recovery of a nominal fine, under civil proceedings. It contains certain features which if obeyed, place responsibility for transgressions mainly upon the jobber, wholesale merchant or manufacturer. This feature of the law is only tenable when the proper guaranties have been obtained by the retail merchant; but, in reality, these guaranties are of such a nature that when they reach beyond the borderline, to a jobber or manufacturer residing outside of the State, the officers empowered to enforce the law are occasionally powerless to secure the desired results, having no legal jurisdiction beyond State lines, and in that case, can only make a full report of the illegal transaction to the National authorities at Washington, D. C., in order that the powers of the Federal Food and Drugs Act may be invoked.

CHANGES IN PURE FOOD LAW RECOMMENDED.

The Pennsylvania pure food officials will recommend a number of important changes in the present law when the next Legislature convenes, but the feature that was most strongly urged, that is, that the retail trade should not be unnecessarily embarrassed through countless suits, but that those higher up should be held responsible, will meet with hearty approval. Yet, it might be just as well understood that this State will not again permit the enactment of any legislation that can be used to discriminate against the Pennsylvania manufacturer, wholesale dealer or jobber, such as is the true status of the present guaranty provision of the Tustin pure food law. It is iniquitous in forestalling the law, and as already intimated, unfair to our home manufacturer and jobber. In the meantime, it is also probable that these and other questionable provisions of the Act will be brought to the attention of the courts for their interpretation. Both the trade and State officials are perfectly willing that the issue should be framed. If the Act is faulty in construction, arbitrary or lacking in force and equity its defects should be revealed, and steps taken for supplanting it with better and more effective legislation.

THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF GUARANTY.

It is the consensus of opinion that instead of the Act of Assembly offering a proviso that practically includes an almost endless chain of guarantees, thus baffling the intent and meaning of the law, it should have ended at the point indicated by the following abstract from the aforesaid Act, viz: "No prosecution shall be sustained, * * * * * when the accused can establish a guaranty, signed by the person residing in the United States from whom such article was purchased, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act." The question of guaranty should be left entirely within the control of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State.

Under the existing condition of affairs, chaos and confusion in the enforcement of the National and State laws have occurred at various times. Under the various rulings, interpretations and ambiguous wording of the Acts themselves, the problem is very suggestive of favoring a discrimination against the manufacturers, wholesale dealers and jobbers of Pennsylvania as in favor of those dealers who are located beyond our State lines and authority; in other words, our own manufacturers, wholesale dealers and jobbers are compelled to obey the Pennsylvania laws, while those located outside of this jurisdiction need only furnish a printed guaranty in conformity with the Act of Congress, regardless of its worth and responsibility.

LEGISLATURE HAS AMPLE POWER TO PROTECT HEALTH.

The highest courts have repeatedly decided that the superior right to legislate in matters pertaining to public health is vested in the legislature, and that the State has supreme power to exercise police duties to protect and regulate commerce. The Federal constitution was not intended to interfere with the exercise of such power for the protection of health, and the authority of Pennsylvania is therefore indisputable. One decision reads as follows: "The power which the legislature has to promote the general welfare is very great, and the discretion which that part of the government has, in the employment of means to that end, is very large."

It is not the intention of the present administration to burden either foreign or interstate commerce, but it is believed that there are local rights which must be protected in order to secure the greatest good for our consumers. The sale of an impure for a pure article or the misbranding of goods sold or offered for sale, should come solely under the province of the State authorities, and in the disposition of such violations, all references to the National laws should be regarded as surplusage.

NEW MILK ACT A NECESSITY.

The next Legislature will be urged to enact a new law to regulate the sale of milk and cream. The Act among other provisions will establish a standard for cream, specifying eighteen per cent. of butter fat as the minimum. The sale of milk to which water has been added or any part of the cream or butter-fat removed will be made a misdemeanor and subject to a criminal prosecution.

The milk-act of May 21st, 1878, under which many prosecutions were brought, is justly open to criticism and condemnation because of a section which prescribes that the offender shall "knowingly" sell or offer for sale milk which contained added water, or was illegal according to the wording and meaning of the Act. The word "knowingly" practically nullifies the Act, as it is an exceedingly difficult charge to substantiate that the defendant did "knowingly" sell or offer for sale such illegal milk. This problem becomes all the more difficult when the milk has changed hands a number of times, before it gets into the possession of the consumer. In fact, the bulk of the milk and cream sold in Pennsylvania comes from dealers and not producers, having passed through various middlemen before its final sale took place.

As milk is one of the most common articles of food and its use is becoming greater with every succeeding year, it is an article that cannot be too well guarded against adulterations and impurities. Infants and invalids deserve extra protection, and none but pure, sweet and good quality milk should have any legal standing in this State.

The milk law needs to be remodelled, and as the use of chemical preservatives has been stopped by a vigorous enforcement of our laws, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will also afford the additional protection needed in order that Pennsylvania may again rank as foremost in the Union for the standard of its milk supply. The misunderstanding and sophistry that prevailed concerning the use of chemical preservatives in milk and cream disappeared long ago, and incalculable benefits followed.

LARD ACT DEFECTIVE AND INCOMPLETE.

The Act intended to prevent fraud in the sale of lard, approved June 8th, 1891, has been tried and found wanting. It is incomplete and indefinite so far as the penalty clause is concerned, neither does it define the character of the offense for which a suit may be instituted. It should be declared a misdemeanor to sell adulterated lard as the pure fat of swine, and the violator should be subject to a criminal prosecution. The law should also state in a definite manner that the enforcement thereof is the duty of the Dairy and

Food Commissioner, to whom all fines should be made payable, and provide further, that such fines should by him be paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. While compound lard may still have a legal status, it should not be sold unless it is plainly branded, and the purchaser placed in a position to readily learn its true composition or quality. The Commissioner has reasons to believe that the present law is being observed more fully and generally than ever before, but it is necessary that it should be still further strengthened for the benefit of the legitimate trade and the consuming public.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF LAW TO COVER DRINK.

Although the National authorities include articles of drink under the provisions of the new food and drugs act, the people of Pennsylvania are subject to the whims and money-making caprices of the unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers in alcoholic and non-alcoholic articles of drink. Recent analytical examinations confirmed the fact that the percentage of adulteration is greater, comparatively speaking, in soft-drinks than in alcoholic drinks. It is therefore proper to renew the demand made during the last session of the legislature for legislation for the protection of innocent children and the public generally. There is no valid reason why this necessary legislation should not receive attention during the early part of the session. Where inter-state commerce sales are made, the Federal law can be invoked, but just so long as the goods are manufactured, compounded and sold within the limits of our own Commonwealth, the National government affords no protection whatever.

No state in the Union has devoted more time to the investigation and study of this all-important question, and taken as a whole, the conditions found did not form a satisfying commentary, although the best element of the trade will strongly favor legislation that will ensure greater purity and honesty in the trade among the manufacturers and dealers.

FINES PAID FOR SELLING ADULTERATED LIQUOR.

Under the provisions of the Pure Food Act of 1895, about \$57,000 was collected in fines from defendants charged with the sale of adulterated and counterfeit articles of drink. This money was paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. While hundreds of cases were still pending in the courts of the Commonwealth, the Supreme Court decreed that the Act did not include "articles of drink," and applied to articles of food only; consequently,

all pending and unsettled suits were abandoned by the Commonwealth, and the sale of impure liquor and other articles of drink resumed without further molestation.

The investigations made by this Bureau showed the unpleasant truth that even the highest priced drug and liquor stores were not found guiltless; in fact, some of the exorbitantly high priced fruit-brandies bought at leading drug stores, for medicinal purposes, were pronounced by our chemists as being fraudulent or artificial productions, and without a particle of the fruit after which they had been misnamed.

HOW CERTAIN COMPOUND LIQUOR IS MADE.

A visit to some of the stores engaged in the sale of spirits, essences, oils, etc., used in the compounding of counterfeit whiskey, brandy, cordials, bitters, etc., would be a revelation to the uninitiated. There is no brand that is not simulated if the prospective buyer merely defines the "wants" of his trade. As many of the goods thus made are low in alcoholic contents they resort to the use of chemical preservatives to prevent fermentation or spoiling. The coloring material may consist of prune-juice, but many of the samples bought and analyzed by the State chemists were heavily dosed with coal-tar colors. These compound goods were sold as the genuine product of the still, and their capacity for harm can scarcely be over-estimated—especially when used by invalids.

ADULTERATED "SOFT-DRINKS."

It is especially unfortunate that soft drinks should not escape the wiles of the dope fiend, since the materials employed in their production are usually of a cheap character; but, as already stated, such articles of drink as soda, ginger-ale, sarsaparilla, root-beer, lemonade, etc., are equally susceptible to fraudulent and harmful practices on the part of the maker. In the city of Philadelphia, many thousands of bottles of soft drinks are sold in the foreign settlements at two cents a bottle, or three bottles for five cents. Some sales are made at a penny a bottle. Such fields could be made a prolific point of activity for the State and municipal health authorities.

COLD-STORAGE EGGS AND POULTRY.

The continued imposition and misrepresentation practiced in the sale of cold-storage eggs and dressed poultry of uncertain vintage has brought many letters of complaint to the Dairy and Food Division. In the opinion of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the time is opportune for seeking special legislation to remedy some of the

evils attendant upon their sale. Both commodities have a legal commercial right which must be recognized; but, there is no excuse for fraud or wilful misrepresentation. The subject deserves a thorough investigation, and if only a tithe of the reports received have a substantial foundation in fact, a strict and comprehensive law intended to regulate the storage and sale of stored eggs and poultry should be prepared, enacted and approved at the earliest possible day. While it has been said that chemical preservatives and other questionable chemicals are employed in reviving the appearance of the long-defunct poultry, the proposed new law could remedy some of the alleged wrong-doing. While local authorities might have power to act in some of the more flagrant cases, their efforts too often are only half-hearted and futile.

PRAISE FOR STATE VETERINARIAN.

The Dairy and Food Division desires to pay high tribute to the wisdom of the Legislature in enlarging the scope of the work of the State Veterinarian, and giving to that Division much needed extra help. Working together in harmony, the Dairy and Food Division has had ample opportunities to note the changed conditions that surround the sale of meat and meat products in Pennsylvania. Cleanliness and purity, sanitary and other requirements all have combined to bring about a better condition and higher standard, generally. The consumer, too, is receiving all these advantages and benefits without any extra cost.

The long-continued and objectionable practice of selling immature or "bob-veal" in Pennsylvania has also been effectually halted. This wrong was perpetrated upon the unsuspecting public for a long term of years, with no legal redress available. Under the new act now being enforced by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, and the rigid examinations made by a corps of deputies, the evil has been largely eliminated. In several cases where Pennsylvania dealers shipped "bob-veal" outside of the State, they were arrested and heavily fined, the act constituting both a State and Federal offense. By continued co-operation, the work can be made mutually advantageous and of increased service to the public.

INTERPRETATING DAIRY AND FOOD LAWS.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner of this Commonwealth is in receipt of many scores of letters asking for interpretations of both the State and National pure food Acts, from manufacturers, wholesale dealers, jobbers and retail dealers. Some of these correspondents are acting in good faith, and desire information for the commendable purpose of learning requirements and restrictions in order

that they might be able to render at least a partial compliance; others will write for interpretations out of sinister motives and for an ulterior purpose. As our own pure food work is not controlled or entirely regulated by the Act of Congress, as many had presumed, such inquiring friends are also referred to the National authorities for information, while copies of the State laws are sent in reply for their guidance.

REGULATING SALE OF CATTLE-FEEDING STUFFS.

One of the most beneficent measures designed to protect and benefit dairymen and farmers was the passage of an Act to prevent fraud in the sale of commercial feeding stuffs. The Act is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Its practical value has already been demonstrated, and the old and common practice of selling adulterated feeding stuffs has been abandoned by reason of the earnestness and vigor with which the new law is being enforced. The farmer or dairyman receives proportionately greater value for his money than ever before, and he is enabled to buy such material without any fear of deception. The quality of the feed is better and live stock receive correspondingly increased nutrition. A bulletin relating to the subject was issued by the Department of Agriculture and is of much value to the dairying classes, detailing as it does, the results of these special analytical examinations of feeding stuffs sold in the State.

SALE OF FRESH MEAT AND FISH TO BE REGULATED.

How to handle fresh meat and fish is a subject of unceasing interest. The Dairy and Food Commissioner issued a circular letter of instruction, and the Special Agents of the Division have at various times filed reports, showing that there is a more general compliance with the prescribed rules and regulations. The investigations made by the agents of the Veterinary Department, by direction of Dr. Leonard Pearson, also had a most salutary effect. It was soon learned that these unhealthful and unsanitary conditions were not confined to the slum sections of cities, but that they were to be seen in many unsuspected places and where better things had been hoped for. Without fear or partiality, all such nuisances and menaces must be removed, and the health of the public thereby protected.

SELLING HARMFUL SUBSTITUTES FOR ICE-CREAM.

The attention of the Dairy and Food authorities has been called to the large number of Greeks and other foreigners who are engaged in manufacturing and peddling "hokey-pokey," "penny-blocks," and other forms of cheap and inferior so-called ice-cream. Some of

these correspondents referred to cases of serious sickness that were caused by the eating of the "ice-cream," and as children are the principal consumers, the danger is particularly great. An investigation made by the Division showed that the places of manufacture, in many instances, were in a horribly filthy condition; that those handling the product were equally loathesome, and that no regard whatever was given to cleanliness or sanitary conditions. The investigation made at Altoona proved that milk containing but 2.60 per cent. of butter-fat was used in its manufacture, while in other cases, skim-milk, unwholesome, artificial coloring material and inferior flavors aided in forming this dangerous compound. The Legislature will be invoked to supply remedial legislation, as the growing evil is a most serious menace to health and life.

ARTIFICIAL COLORS IN BUTTER.

The artificial coloring of butter continues, and so far as is known, is permitted in every State of the union. The experiments made in certain Western states to prohibit such harmful coloring of butter with coal-tar products did not meet with much success. While complaints are received, the practice remains in vogue in this State, but it might be said in all truth and candor that the principles underlying and governing legislation regarding coloring matter in foods in general have not ordinarily been applied to the butter color question. It might be explained, however, that the discriminating public are no longer demanding the "rich, golden color" that predominated in dairy butter several years ago.

BUTTER-MILK AS A POPULAR BEVERAGE.

The sale of butter-milk is assuming large proportions. This is especially true in the larger cities where patrons are learning to more fully appreciate its qualities—health-giving and strengthening. If properly handled and sold in its pure state, there is no reason why its sale should not become even more general. The druggist could also dispense it at the soda fountain with profit to himself and satisfaction for the consumer. With tuberculous cows exterminated from the dairy herd, and with a better quality of milk available, the demand should increase proportionately.

AN EQUITABLE STANDARD FOR MEASURING MILK.

Pennsylvania now has a standard for measuring milk and cream. An Act was passed by the Legislature of 1907, defining a standard and all concerned are pleased with the change. Under the old conditions, there were those who took an unfair advantage of the dairymen and shippers; to-day, there is no uncertainty, and true and

correct business principles prevail. There was no excuse for tolerating a system that would enable a dealer to buy under one system of measure and sell to the consumer under another system. All parties should be on an equality in the measurement of a commodity.

LOSS OF MILK-BOTTLES, CANS, ETC.

The dairying interests have reasons to complain of the very considerable loss sustained through the wilful destruction of their cans, bottles, etc. The brewery and bottling interests have legislation to prevent the loss or destruction of their property, and it is an opportune time for dairymen to take concerted action in order that they may receive legislation that will, in a measure, reduce their heavy losses and afford at least partial protection.

NATIONAL FOOD LAW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The National Food and Drugs Act empowers and authorizes those in charge of its enforcement to formulate and send out rules and regulations from time to time in accordance with the Act, and as a sequence, so-called "rules, regulations and interpretations" almost innumerable, covering at least 400 pages of closely printed matter, have already been prepared and distributed for the use and information of those immediately concerned.

With such a multitude of "opinions" and a corresponding diversity of views, it is but reasonable for the State authorities to decline to conform with them at the expense of the Pennsylvania manufacturer, dealer or consumer. Violations of the law that occur in Pennsylvania are considered and decided in conformity with her State law, and cannot be excused on account of any false or flimsy pretext that the "rules and regulations" of the National government might possibly be construed as granting immunity against prosecution or punishment. The Pennsylvania law as long as it remains in force can mean simply this and nothing less: If the statute means anything, it means that our dealers must comply with the provisions of the Act, regardless of conflicting opinions; otherwise there is no protection to the consumer.

STANDARD FOR MILK NOT ADVISABLE.

In the consideration of a proposed standard for milk, many of the best informed officials of the State who are empowered to look after local milk supplies are firmly of the opinion that it would be unwise and contrary to the best public interests to name any definite percentage of butter-fat. If a fixed standard were named, a large proportion of the dealers would be inclined to sell the poorest quality

that would be permitted by such law, as genuine milk, and it is also very plausible to presume that those dairymen and others who were handling milk that was high in fat contents would be tempted to manipulate the same, in order to derive the financial benefit of the fat-contents above the minimum requirement of the law.

Tampering with the milk supply of a herd cannot always be readily detected by the authorities without at least some knowledge of the normal composition of the milk supplied by that particular herd. It is already the practice of some milk companies to bring their supply to a uniform percentage of fat. It is claimed that this manipulation is usually done without altering the percentages of solids not fat materially by mixing the whole milk with skim-milk. It is obvious therefore, that if a fixed standard were legalized the temptation would always be to bring the milk to a minimum consistent with the law, and the natural tendency of unrestrained competition if this practice were permitted must be to reduce the quality of the milk to the lowest standard. The proposed new milk Act should be so formulated as to prevent the blending of milk, and above all things, no minimum standard should be named. Pure milk should mean the fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, and such milk should be supplied to the consumer without any manipulation, such as the subtraction of a part of the fat contents, the addition of water, preserving with chemicals, etc.

PRESERVATIVES IN COD-FISH.

The crusade waged against dealers selling various kinds of fish containing boric acid as a preservative had a good effect, and a number of other States followed the example of the Keystone State in regulating or suppressing the sale of such illegal goods. One manufacturer and packer was responsible for the statement that a special grade of sea-salt was employed in preserving such fish, as a preventative of decomposition, and that such salt contained a small percentage of boric acid. The claim that sea salt containing boric acid is of the finest quality is not tenable, and as boric acid has been found to be injurious, its use is illegal, no matter by what subterfuge it is introduced, if it is so used as to penetrate the food article so that it cannot be removed mechanically. The knowledge that we have of the effect of these preservatives on digestion and health is sufficient to prove that they are deleterious and dangerous to health through their frequent and constant use.

HARMFUL ANTI-SEPTICS AND PRESERVATIVES.

The extensive use of antiseptics or chemical preservatives in nearly all kinds of food products and beverages is an evil that has

been strongly and unrelentingly combatted in Pennsylvania for the past decade. There is no longer any serious difference of opinion as to their harmfulness, and with National and State laws prohibiting their use, there is no doubt that they will soon come into such disfavor that the public will refuse to patronize any manufacturer who is known to use such chemicals in any form or manner in the production of his goods.

Many of these common preservatives are now being offered to the trade under high-sounding proprietary names, in order that their constituents are not so easily recognized.

Among the names are "Preservaline," "Freezine," "Freez-em," "Iccine," "Frostine," etc. A considerable number of these proprietary preservatives have been examined by our chemists and without any exception, so far as the investigations were reported, they were found to contain some one or more chemical preservative, the use of which in an article of food or drink, constitutes a direct violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. It is a noteworthy fact that in at least some cases, the selling price is very exorbitant, as compared with the actual cost of the illegal chemicals sold under these various aliases. Another pertinent fact is that sales are induced through misrepresentations of harmlessness, etc., by which means some innocent purchasers are led into violations of the law, and thereby subjected to arrest and fines.

POPULARITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S PURE FOOD LAW.

Pennsylvania has steadily espoused the pure food cause, it is noteworthy that a majority of States that followed her example framed and enacted food and dairy legislation patterned after our laws. The pure food Act of June 26, 1895, which had produced such excellent results is on the statutes of many State, and wherever it is enforced, it is resulting in the same amount of success that accrued from its active enforcement in Pennsylvania. This State was determined that it should no longer be the dumping ground for all kinds of adulterated food, and the same resolve remains in force to-day.

The merchants of Pennsylvania are in hearty accord with the pure food movement, and the knowledge that they will receive fair and equitable treatment at the hands of the authorities has stimulated them to renewed activity. Their co-operation is heartily appreciated, as it enabled those in authority to banish from the State a considerable amount of impure and illegal goods without resorting to prosecutions. There are men who are unwilling to get rich at the expense of the lives of children and the health of the public, and all that is needed is to remind them of their duty, and inform

them that certain brands of goods have been found wanting or require care in buying and selling. To these honest and conscientious business men, much gratitude is due.

APPOINTMENT OF DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER LEGAL.

The quo-warranto proceedings commenced during the year to determine the legality of the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner resulted in a victory for the Dairy and Food Division, the Supreme Court declaring in favor of the law creating the office and again affirming its constitutionality. The Commissioner practically admitted that he was having analytical examinations made of certain dairy and food products, and that where the chemists declared them adulterated or illegal under the meaning of the Act, prosecutions against those selling such articles were ordered. As stated in a previous report, the Commissioner had courted this special test of the constitutionality of the Act providing for his appointment, having entire confidence in the result, and fully believing that the police powers entrusted to him were wise and for the best interests of the people.

HOW INFORMATION ON FOOD-LAWS IS DEMANDED.

The sophistry of many food producers is striking. They are fully informed as to the existing National and State laws, but they are always seeking for interpretations of the law. The correspondence of the Division shows many letters of the above kind, but it is an inviolable rule not to make any attempt to supply the interpretation desired, because of the improper use to which it might possibly be put. Where a valid and just request for information is made, the same is supplied without any equivocation; but where the line of demarcation is dubious and uncertain, proper caution must necessarily be used.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PURE FOOD OFFICIALS.

Pennsylvania was well represented at the eleventh annual convention of National and State Dairy and Food officials, held at Jamestown, Virginia, last July. The Commissioner took part in the interesting programme of exercises. These representatives meet annually to consider plans for the betterment of their difficult work, and to select the most beneficial and far-reaching methods. A free and liberal exchange of experiences and opinions usually follows, and many important changes have thus been brought about by this interchange of thought.

There is, however, the same lack of uniformity that caused trouble and annoyance in preceding years. Too great diversity of laws and

a very wide variance in the rules and regulations pertaining to them, has again been the subject of general discussion.

There was much praise by these officials for the attitude of the President upon the subject of pure food, and it was conceded that without his help and support, the National law would have fallen far short of the expectations of the public. President Roosevelt struck the right key-note when he declared that there must be the closest co-operation between the National and State governments in administering the dairy and food laws of this country.

HOW PURE FOOD AND DAIRY LAWS ARE ABORTED.

It is a matter of deep regret that in several counties of the Commonwealth, an effort was made to abort certain pure food and dairy laws. The Special Agents of the Division filed detailed reports of such transactions in this office, and it is surprisingly strange that notwithstanding clear and positive evidence, such prosecutions could possibly have failed of a conviction.

This subject will be brought to the attention of those in higher authority, should the circumstances warrant such action in future cases. Personal friendships and local interests should not be permitted to enter into the consideration and settlement of such suits. The cordial support received from reputable manufacturers and merchants did not lack appreciation, but the unwarranted interference from unsuspected sources caused no little comment and annoyance.

VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

With the beginning of the present administration it was decided to enlarge the scope of the MONTHLY BULLETIN issued by the Dairy and Food Division. The publication is issued monthly, and is now accepted by retail merchants and others as the official mouth-piece of the pure food authorities. Each issue contains a list of the licensed oleomargarine dealers in Pennsylvania, reports of analyses of food and dairy products, prosecutions, special rulings of the Division and a variety of crisp, newsy and valuable miscellaneous matter. The Bulletin has a large circulation and is widely quoted as an authority upon pure food subjects.

VALUABLE LAW BULLETIN ISSUED.

In the dissemination of information regarding the laws relating to Dairy and food products, it was deemed necessary to compile and publish a new and complete digest of laws. This was issued in bulletin form, and has a large demand from merchants and others in this and adjoining States. Correspondents will be supplied with this valuable publication so long as the present edition is not exhausted. The Bulletin contains 70 pages of valuable information.

INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM OLEOMARGARINE.

The annual report of the Dairy and Food Commissioner will show that the receipts from oleomargarine licenses during 1907 were the largest in the history of the office. The amount of fines collected for the violation of the oleomargarine law is also larger than ever before. A detailed financial statement will appear in another part of this preliminary report. It forms its own commentary. That the interests of the dairymen of Pennsylvania are receiving careful protection cannot be denied. Oleomargarine has its legal status in our markets, but it must be sold in conformity with the plain requirements of the law.

RETAIL MERCHANTS CAN SECURE LEGAL REDRESS.

A convicted retail merchant has legal redress if he is prosecuted for the sale of adulterated or misbranded goods, provided he took the ordinary precautions prescribed in the new pure food Act. Section 8 of the Act is explicit, and every person interested should read it carefully and be governed accordingly.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DEALERS AND SERVANTS.

That the servant who actually sells an adulterated or illegal dairy or food product and the master who employs him to perform such act, are equally liable to prosecution and conviction, has been clearly established by our courts and should be more generally known. Generally speaking, the Dairy and Food officials experience but little trouble in placing the responsibility for transgressions of the law upon the proper persons. The questions of responsibility, ownership and identity are invariably fully understood by the Special Agent before he enters a suit against a defendant.

COMMISSIONER CANNOT APPROVE LABELS.

The misbranding of food products was such a long-standing and common evil that many manufacturers regarded the new laws as a hardship because of the many changes that were exacted. Some of them complied philosophically rather than willingly and cheerfully, while others only complied after being prosecuted and fined.

It might be well to state again that the Dairy and Food Commissioner has no legal authority to express an official opinion regarding the validity of labels, and in no single instance has he given his official approval to any branding or marks on packages of food products. The prevalent idea that all foreign food products are correctly branded is also an erroneous one, and it behooves the retail merchant to use care and vigilance.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Many correspondents have written to this Bureau in quest of information concerning the manufacture and sale of drugs and medicines. Such articles are not included in the present dairy and food statutes. All such correspondents are referred to the Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Board, Harrisburg, or the State Department of Health, according to the nature of the inquiry. The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently set out a list of certain alcoholic medicinal preparations which contained a highly excessive amount of alcohol, thus making their sale illegal, where the dealer had not secured the proper revenue license. It is generally conceded that more thorough and complete control of drugs and medicines should be placed in the hands of the aforesaid officials.

SALE OF MISBRANDED AND ILLEGAL COFFEE.

The pure food law primarily was designed to provide protection against the adulteration of articles of food and fraud in the sale thereof. It has been reported that a large percentage of the coffee sold in Pennsylvania under various fancy names is misbranded and not true to name; that a great deal of the so-called "Mocha" or "Java" coffee is not the product of the countries after which it is named, but a gross misrepresentation in name as well as in quality. This is a practice that will receive careful investigation in the near future. The glazing, coloring, and certain manipulations of coffee to enhance appearance and value is also worthy of attention, since such work is in direct conflict with the provisions of the pure food law. Coffee substitutes of various kinds are sold in large quantities, and these, too, are not entirely above suspicion. Coffee coated with a solution of bad chromate was seized and destroyed by the government authorities.

INVESTIGATION OF CEREAL FOODS.

One of the most important investigations conducted by the Division during the past year was that relating to the manufacture and sale of "cereal breakfast foods." It was discovered by chemical research that a number of brands were misleading and deceptive in their claims, and that as a whole, the retail selling price was very high as compared with the actual nutrients received by the consumer. Their cost too often is excessive and disproportionate to their real, actual value and composition. A special bulletin containing a report on "breakfast foods" was issued for distribution and will prove interesting reading. Because of these misbranded goods, a number of prosecutions were brought against offenders. The illegal goods were either withdrawn from the market or other

brands substituted so as to conform with the law. This important investigation was made by Dr. William Frear, State College, Pa.

HARMFUL COLORS IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

The continued use of objectionable and poisonous coal-tar colors in food products was again responsible for a number of prosecutions. Prof. C. B. Cochran, a chemist of this Division, made exhaustive experiments, and confirms the correctness of his former investigations which were decidedly unfavorable as to the use of certain of these dyes. The Division will not hesitate to institute legal proceedings at any time when a food product is found to contain both coal-tar dyes and chemical preservatives. This combined evil was particularly common several years ago in connection with the manufacture and sale of many brands of tomato catsup. The large number of prosecutions based upon this charge brought about a marked change in the catsup business. Where catsup contained an excessive amount of benzoate of soda or benzoic acid, the dealer was also subjected to a fine and costs.

SALE OF EMBALMED MILK LESS FREQUENT.

The feeling of utter disgust and condemnation that followed the prosecution of numerous dairymen who were charged with the sale of milk embalmed with formaldehyde was intensified by the additional knowledge that has been imparted through the press upon this subject. Recent analyses of thousands of samples of milk indicate that the lessons taught were not in vain, and that the milk and cream supply is in better condition than ever before. The percentage of adulterated, skimmed and chemically preserved milk sold in Pennsylvania was remarkably small. Several years ago, the percentage of adulterated milk and cream was astonishingly large. Invalids and infants suffered alike, and there is no doubt that many lives were sacrificed through this reprehensible practice, which at once destroyed the nutritive elements of the milk. If the Dairy and Food Division had not performed a single iota of other work in behalf of the people, it would have amply recompensed the Commonwealth for the entire amount expended by the Bureau during the year. Dairy products must be genuine and pure, and the press and people make this demand in language and terms that cannot be misunderstood.

SULPHUROUS ACID IN FRUIT, MOLASSES AND CANDY.

One of the problems of the year was to prohibit the continuous use of excessive amounts of sulphurous acid in food products. Its use was especially general in the manufacture of wines, in the pre-

paration of evaporated or dessicated fruit and in the manufacture of molasses. That the action of the officials of Pennsylvania was wisely founded is best attested by the fact that the courts invariably sustained the prosecutions, and that many other States have brought similar action. The National Department has also followed the example set by the Keystone State.

FORM OF GUARANTY SUGGESTED.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner received hundreds of requests for a definite form of guaranty to be required from manufacturers and jobbers who sold food products to the retail merchants. Such guaranty should be plain and explicit and permit of no loophole of escape; but the Commissioner has not any fixed or definite form. In some instances, he suggested the following:

"We, the vendors of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee the same to be in full conformity with the Federal Pure Food Act of June 30, 1906, and also guarantee the same to be in full conformity with the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania known as the Pure Food Act, approved June 1st, 1907, in that the articles are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the aforesaid Acts."

This guaranty can be written or printed upon the face of each and every invoice of goods so sold. In case of a prosecution, it will materially assist the defendant in establishing the time of purchase and also substantiate the fact that such illegal goods were the identical goods covered by the aforesaid bill of sale.

FORMULAS OF FOOD PREPARATIONS.

An erroneous opinion was circulated in relation to the branding of compound articles of food. The Dairy and Food officials of Pennsylvania have at no time demanded that formulas should be printed upon wrappers. While there are certain requirements of the pure food laws that must be observed, there is no intention to force the publicity of valuable, private formulas. Of course where a chemical analysis reveals the presence of unlawful or harmful constituents, a prosecution is directed to be brought, and the result of such analysis, with a brief history of the case, is then published.

EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

No other State devotes more attention to the milk and food supplies, generally, and consequently the number of chemical analyses made runs high into the thousands. It is worthy of congratulation that none of these reports proved incorrect or deserving of criticism, and that so far as is known, no injustice was

done to any of the parties concerned. The publication of these analytical reports attracts widespread attention, and the food product that receives favorable commendation on the part of our chemistry bureau is at once placed still higher in the estimation of the dealer and public. Reference to this phase of the work will appear in the annual report.

There is a pronounced scarcity of expert food chemists. The National authorities have attracted to their laboratories many of the best known and skilled chemists, and for the young student, the field of chemistry presents exceptional opportunities for the future.

FLOUR COMMERCIALLY PURE.

Some correspondents have complained of alleged adulteration of flour, but the examinations made failed to support the general charge. The admixture of rye and buckwheat flour with other cereal products has also been brought to the attention of the Commissioner. Another question was that relating to the percentage of moisture in flour. So far as the present investigations were conducted by the chemists, there was no cause for criticism nor any foundation for prosecutions. The flour shipped into Pennsylvania from Western points was exceptionally pure, contrary to the allegations of some parties. It is not generally known that the leading millers of the country are united in an anti-adulteration society, and that they would be among the first to make public any wrong-doing on the part of the producers of the West and North-West.

NO FREE ANALYSES OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The public have not yet fully comprehended the fact that the Dairy and Food Commissioner has no appropriation available to pay for the indiscriminate free analyses that are being demanded, and which requests, necessarily, cannot be granted. The procedure at best would be a dangerous one and open the way for many abuses. Unscrupulous manufacturers would send samples that were prepared for a specific purpose, and upon receiving a favorable report, the same would be employed for advertising purposes in which the State authorities would appear as having given a certificate of merit, etc. Only such samples as are procured in the regular manner by the sworn special agents of the Bureau can be analyzed.

PURE OLIVE OIL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania took the initial move in revolutionizing the olive oil trade. Thousands of gallons of cotton-seed oil had been sold as the genuine, pure olive oil before the crusade against fictitious

brands was started. Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other large places had scores of foreign dealers who were flooding the market with spurious olive oil. The prosecutions that followed an investigation were not without effect, and to-day the percentage of purity is almost perfect while the imitations are being sold for what they are—and not as the imported, pure olive oil. Prices were not a criterion as to quality, as some of the worst but highest priced goods were sold in packages bearing foreign labels; in fact, the packages as well as the contents were base counterfeits, to which was added the double imposition of excessive prices. This work inaugurated in Philadelphia was later continued by the Federal government, with equally interesting results.

SUGAR NOT ADULTERATED.

Frequent complaints concerning alleged adulterated sugar suggested the chemical analysis of a large number of samples, including pulverized and granulated brands. The chemists in each instance filed a report that the sample was found to be “commercially pure.” As all the sugar sold and used for domestic purposes has been refined, any gross adulteration of the raw material would be speedily discovered by the manufacturer. Powdered or pulverized sugar was also free from the suspected adulteration. The coloring of sugar continues, but as there is no effort made to commit fraud but to secure a uniformity in goods of the same grade and brand, neither the Federal nor State authorities have interfered.

LEGAL STATUS OF GLUCOSE.

Many grocers had indefinite ideas as to the legality of selling glucose. The average tradesman and consumer understands full well what is meant by sugar, and he cannot substitute commercial glucose and sell it as the genuine cane-sugar product. If glucose is free from harmful ingredients and is sold as glucose, there is no interference.

PURITY OF SPICES SOLD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Perhaps there is no other commodity sold in the ordinary stores that has shown a greater increase in purity than spices. Only a few years ago, absolutely or commercially pure pepper, cinnamon, mace, ginger, etc., was a rarity. To-day, the trade is practically united in the sale of pure spices, and enjoys not only a greater margin of profit but a largely augmented demand for pure goods. Records of former years would show the fraudulent practices that

prevailed at that period. The same conditions might be applied to the chocolate and cocoa trade. There is a higher standard, and manufacturers are more jealous of their goods and reputations than ever before.

DEMAND FOR PURE HONEY AND BEESWAX.

The people want pure honey and pure bees-wax. The army of bee-keepers of Pennsylvania have an effective organization, and will unite in increasing the production of honey, as the demand for first-class honey is greater than the supply. Bee culture can be made profitable, and many farmers are missing a golden opportunity to increase their income at a small outlay of time and money. Spurious honey is rarely found in Pennsylvania as the analyses of the food authorities will testify. The apiarists of the State have greatly assisted in bringing about these improved conditions. The sale of adulterated honey will not be tolerated now or hereafter.

IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITIONS DEMANDED.

Improved sanitary conditions in stores, factories, creameries, etc., wherever food and dairy products are handled, are strongly urged in the annual report of the Division. One of the dangerous means of infection or contagion is the filthy condition of any article of food. Whether germ-laden or partly decomposed, such article of food may cause almost endless trouble. The danger cannot be over estimated.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE ICE SUPPLY.

The use of none but clean and pure ice can not be too earnestly impressed. Creameries, ice-cream manufacturers and those supplying families should be positively prohibited from using or supplying ice that was not clean and pure.

SHORT-WEIGHT PACKAGES OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

In addition to guarding the public against the sale and use of adulterated food products, the Dairy and Food Bureau has been asked to investigate the alleged sale of short-weight packages. There is ample redress available at law, and the defrauded purchaser need but consult the justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate of ordinary intelligence, who will be able and willing to advise as to the best course to pursue. A false weight will always be an abomination.

BUSINESS PLACES SUGGESTIVE OF PURE FOOD WORK.

"Pure Food Stores," "Pure Food Restaurants," "Sanitary Dairies," etc., are being widely exploited in the newspapers. These advertisements prove very conclusively that there is a decided sentiment in favor of pure food and drinks, and that the lessons of the past were not without effect and bearing. That the educational features struck a hearty response, is also self-evident.

SUCCESS OF GROCERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

The grocers of Pennsylvania are thoroughly organized as a result of the pure food agitation. These organizations have been helpful and beneficial in many directions. The trade enjoys harmony, a better mutual understanding exists, and the keen competition and jealousies that wrecked more than one good man have been relegated to the past. They believe that in unity there is strength, and that the wisest council should prevail and be exerted for their common good. No feature of the enforcement of the pure food law deserves more praise.

CONFECTIONERS FAVOR PURE GOODS.

Notwithstanding the furore consequent to the prosecution of many confectioners and others charged with selling candy containing sulphur-dioxide, the trade association has repeatedly assisted in enforcing the pure food laws by information and counsel. The leading manufacturers will not knowingly violate the law, much less manufacture and sell any product that might be deleterious as an article of food. The officers of the National association have also expressed their approbation and interest. These representatives of the wholesale trade demand that none but pure confectionery shall be sold, knowing full well that quality and purity are essential factors in building up an increased demand for their goods.

PURE CIDER-VINEGAR.

It is a well known fact that the fruit growers of Pennsylvania produced more vinegar during the past year than for many seasons past, as a sequence of a better understanding of the law. If a fruit-grower makes cider from pure fruit juice and labels the vinegar derived therefrom properly, adding his own name and address, he is within the scope of the law. Should water be used or drugs and chemicals be added to the product, it would be a violation of the law and subject the party selling such vinegar to a fine. The demand for pure cider vinegar is always great, and there is no reason, whatever, why our fruit culturists should not derive a handsome income

from this source. This State has remarkable opportunities for fruit culture, and it is believed it will soon rank among the foremost apple-growing districts in the world.

HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairying interests of Pennsylvania are continually growing, and the reports received show that the past year was perhaps the most profitable ever experienced. There is a special demand for high-class dairy products, and if the quality is available, a discerning public is not averse to paying good prices. A poor grade butter or milk of low quality is not wanted by any class of consumers. Cleanliness, better sanitary conditions and improved modern methods are all combining to lift dairying to a much higher and more profitable plane. The old and unprofitable era of twelve and fifteen cents "June butter" has passed forever. The Department of Agriculture has heartily co-operated in all efforts to still further advance this valuable and important industry.

DECREASED SALES OF RENOVATED BUTTER.

Statistical information shows that the sale of renovated butter in Pennsylvania has not made the large gain that had been expected by its friends. The report of renovated butter licenses issued also confirms this statement. The law of Pennsylvania intended to regulate its manufacture and sale is being enforced in its entirety and with special vigilance. The efforts to secure the repeal of this Act, made during the last session of the Legislature, was promptly discounted by the friends of agricultural interests, and the old Act remains in full force and effect, and with no prospect of any changes in the near future.

OLEOMARGARINE PLACARDS TO BE POSTED.

Licensed dealers in oleomargarine and renovated butter must comply with the law which requires that placards notifying the public that they are selling such goods shall be conspicuously displayed in their places of business. The Special Agents of the Division were instructed to make a careful investigation in their respective districts, and to report to the Commissioner any neglect to fully comply with the law. Restaurant proprietors must also display signs to advise the public of the fact that they are licensed to serve their patrons with oleomargarine, and that the article is used by them.

OLEOMARGARINE CANNOT BE USED IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Oleomargarine and other counterfeit dairy products cannot be used or served in charitable and penal institutions. Although it has been claimed that their use would enable the management to economize, the law is prohibitory, and those violating it will make themselves amendable to heavy fines. The legality of this Act has been affirmed by the courts. The Division is keeping in close touch with the situation, and so far as is known, no recent attempts to violate this Act have developed in this State. It was learned, however, that Pennsylvania dealers are shipping large amounts of oleomargarine to public institutions situated beyond the State lines where the laws did not conflict nor prohibit its use.

OLEOMARGARINE PEDDLING UNLAWFUL.

The oleomargarine law of Pennsylvania does not permit the hawking or peddling of the article, and those who engage in this illegal method of sale will be vigorously prosecuted. The license issued by the Department of Agriculture for the sale of oleomargarine distinctly specifies the business stand at which its sale is legalized. The sale of colored oleomargarine cannot be authorized under any conditions.

OLEOMARGARINE CANNOT BE SOLD AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Under the rules of the Dairy and Food Division, a private residence cannot be licensed for the sale of oleomargarine. Unless the applicant for a license has a business stand and is willing to enter the business in good faith as far as may be determined by the application, no license can be issued. In former years, certain private houses, stables, etc., were designated as "business places," while in reality, the licensees were solely engaged as peddlers, contrary to law. This practice has been stopped, and the legitimate dealer now reaps the benefit of an increased trade.

NATIONAL OLEOMARGARINE ACT DEFECTIVE.

The National Oleomargarine Act is defective in a number of important particulars, and the dairy interests of the State have combined in an effort to secure the much needed changes. Whether Congress will make the same during the present session is at least problematical. Pennsylvania's representatives understand the situation and will act as a unit in demanding and obtaining the relief asked for by the butter interests.

PUBLISHING DETAILED ANALYSES OF MILK.

One of the features incident to the general examination of the milk supply of Pennsylvania, made during the past year, was the publicity that was given to the analytical reports. These were sent to the leading newspapers in the respective counties in which the samples of milk and cream had been purchased by the Special Agents. Their publication attracted wide-spread attention. Many commendatory letters were received from consumers who were thus enabled to obtain information as to the quality of the milk that was being furnished in their respective towns and cities. The number of samples analyzed was largely in excess of any former year, and these were remarkably free from adulterations.

NEED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

There is a constantly increasing demand on the part of the public for bacteriological examinations of the milk and cream that is being supplied to the consumer. The Department of Health, in a limited measure, has supplied this demand in instances where there was an outbreak of contagious or infectious diseases, but it is recommended that the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture should be fully equipped with the necessary instruments in order that more complete and thorough investigations could be made when deemed proper. Municipalities appreciate the value of proper and thorough milk examinations more than ever before, and consequently devote more time and money to the work.

UNSANITARY AND FILTHY MILK DEPOTS.

Many of the so-called "milk-depots" found in the larger cities and boroughs are described by the Special Agents as being deplorably filthy and objectionable in their sanitary surroundings. All attempts to secure ventilation or cleanliness are ignored. In fact, there is not the slightest pretence of cleanliness. As many cases of sickness can be traced to infected milk, special efforts should be concentrated to produce the needed reform at the earliest possible day. The milk sold at these "depots" or stores should be clean and wholesome, and the poor, who are the principal patrons, would be correspondingly benefited.

CLEANING MILK BOTTLES AND CANS.

The Dairy and Food authorities have repeatedly endeavored to secure greater cleanliness in the handling of all kinds of vessels employed in marketing milk and cream. Cans, bottles, etc., should be kept scrupulously clean. Housewives can materially assist in improving the situation by seeing to it that all bottles are carefully

cleaned before they are returned, while the dairyman will again clean such bottles. The danger of spreading disease is thus reduced to a minimum.

UNPROFITABLE COWS IN DAIRY HERD.

The dairymen and farmers of Pennsylvania are enjoined to pay more careful attention to the productiveness of their cows. Those competent to judge, by reason of a long series of experiments, declare that hundreds of cows upon our farms are unprofitable because of the low percentage of butter-fat which they yield. Such animals in reality render the owner poorer with each succeeding day they are kept. This subject is of great importance to every dairyman.

MILK EXAMINED AT MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

The examination of the milk supplied to the several military encampments held in Pennsylvania in 1907, proved that chemical preservatives had been eliminated, and that the quality of the milk and cream supplied to the soldiers was vastly superior to that furnished in former years. The analyses of hundreds of samples secured at these encampments were satisfactory, and in no case was a prosecution necessary or proper, the milk being of a uniformly good quality. Several years ago, a similar examination was followed by numerous prosecutions and convictions because of adulterations and the use of embalming fluid as a milk preservative. The officers of the National Guard commended the work of the Dairy and Food officials in the strongest language. The use of doped milk was responsible for the illness of a number of officers and privates at a recent encampment, consequently their interest in the investigation was to be expected.

PURE FOOD AND PURE DRINK MORAL OBLIGATIONS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania champions the doctrine that "pure food" and "pure drink" are not only moral obligations, resting on all of the States of the Union, but that they are a legal obligation that we cannot ignore if we are mindful of the duty that we owe to our fellow citizens. It is not sufficient to enact laws; such laws require rigid and vigorous enforcement. Comprehensive, practical and effective laws are a necessity more than ever, and the actual experience of each succeeding year simply creates a demand for increased power to suppress the wrongs perpetrated upon the public by persistent violations.

The extent to which the public appreciate the enforcement of food control laws has been fairly well established. The decree has

gone forth that food adulteration must be stopped, and Pennsylvania has not been lacking in its duty. Chemical adulterations and false labels are under the ban, and the commercial interests must prepare to meet the new conditions imposed. Labels will not legalize adulterations, either morally or legally, and consequently the aversion that some may have to that part of the pure food Act which makes misbranding a serious offense. Experience, however, has demonstrated that the more severe a law is against falsification, the better the results.

PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION IN PURE FOOD WORK.

That the publicity given the prosecutions brought against those violating the dairy and food laws has been beneficial cannot be disputed. The average offender will dread the publicity of a prosecution many time more than the hardship imposed by the payment of a nominal fine. The MONTHLY BULLETIN has thus been made an active factor and ally in the work of the Division, as each and every prosecution is reported within its pages immediately after the case has been legally terminated. It is this publicity bestowed by the daily press and the official publication that has aroused a storm of protest from those who were caught in the net and prosecuted. The Pennsylvania authorities have not magnified or misrepresented any of the violations, but presented the actual facts within the narrowest possible space. Similar bulletins are now being printed by the pure food officials of other states, and their value can hardly be overestimated.

It can truthfully be said that for many decades the people paid a thousand times more attention to the requirements of the outer than the inner man, regardless of life itself, and not realizing that it was infinitely more important and valuable than mere outside appearances. Adulterated and poorly cooked food will soon effectually cause us to lose all interest in "outside appearances."

Publicity for food frauds is one of the most effective remedies, and in publishing the analytical reports, it will readily be observed that those products which are pronounced pure or legal receive equal publicity. Those manufacturers who produce and sell only the best and purest food products are the loudest in praise of this era of publicity.

TESTING MILK AND CREAM FOR FORMALDEHYDE.

Numerous samples of milk and cream have been received at the State Chemical laboratories that were strongly suspected of having been drugged with formaldehyde as a preservative. The analyses in nearly every instance failed to reveal any trace of this harmful

adulterant, and those submitting the sample were disappointed in receiving a negative report. It is not generally known that when formaldehyde is added to milk and cream it quickly disappears. If the milk or cream is not tested within a few hours, it will never be found, because it combines with the proteid and can no longer be clearly detected by the chemist. All the leading food chemists will bear out this statement. It is this somewhat singular action of the drug that makes its detection difficult where samples are delayed in shipment or not delivered within a reasonable length of time. In Pennsylvania it has become necessary to have the chemist accompany the Special Agents during their field work when any considerable number of samples of milk and cream are to be purchased for analysis. In this manner there is no possible escape for the dairyman who may have used formaldehyde as a preservative. The responsibility can then be placed where it properly belongs.

SACCHARIN UNLAWFUL IN FOOD AND DRINK.

The use of saccharin in food products is a subject that was revived at more or less frequent intervals during the past year. So far as the views of the Pennsylvania pure food representatives are concerned, they have no reasons to deviate from the opinion expressed in other publications of the Division. Saccharin may have its proper place in the pharmaceutical world, but its use as an article of food cannot be sanctioned. Its purpose when added to food is self-evident, and food thus dosed must necessarily have an unfavorable effect upon the human organism through its continued use. It certainly can never take the place of sugar. There are those who have perhaps a selfish interest in this drug who will defend its use in articles of food, but fortunately they are in the minority. The laws of Pennsylvania do not permit its use, whether in canned goods or other food products, and the matter might just as well be thoroughly understood by all concerned. Dr. H. W. Wiley summarizes his opinion in the following terse expression: "Saccharin has been a fraud from its inception. It is a coal-tar product. The word itself is a deception, and the person who invented it meant to deceive, because saccharin is a word meaning something else altogether, and it was simple robbery to take a word in the English language which meant one thing and apply it to something which it did not mean at all. It is a fraud to-day and will be so until it is labeled exactly what it is." It is a matter of regret that several Pennsylvania canning establishments has been misled into using it, but late investigations show that they have discarded the drug.

PURE FOOD DISCUSSION AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

There is a great and growing need throughout the State for a more widespread knowledge of the work performed in securing a better supply of food. The subject should receive more general attention and discussion in our agricultural schools and farmers' institutes. The young men and women should have a more extensive knowledge of the questions pertaining to food and food products, because no one is more intimately connected with its importance and value. Magazines and books, and the press generally, have devoted largely increase space to solving these intricate and interesting problems, and much good has been done thereby; but there are still other and even more practical means open for a proper dissemination of this all-important knowledge that means so much to posterity.

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

It may be interesting to state that there has been a very marked change for the better in the manufacture and sale of fruit extracts in Pennsylvania. When these products were the subject of a special investigation, it was found that certain firms did not have any regard for the rights of consumers, whatever, and that the goods placed upon the market were not only inferior in quality, but absolute counterfeits and scarcely fit for use. Under the pure food laws of 1895, such manufacturers and the jobbers were taught that illegal goods could no longer be sold in this State. The arrest and conviction of numerous dealers who sold such illegal goods soon aroused a wave of inquiry, and consequently the trade demanded a guarantee and the assurance that the goods sold to them would comply with the laws. The analytical reports of a more recent period show that flavoring extracts and fruit syrups generally have attained a higher percentage of purity, and that prosecutions for selling these goods are now rare, because of the almost general compliance with law. There was a time when chemists could not even tell what was employed in the production of certain synthetic extracts, but a brighter epoch has dawned.

OLD AND LEGAL METHODS OF FOOD PRESERVATION.

In a number of instances, parties interested have applied for information as to whether there are valid objections to the old methods of preserving foods; for example, limiting storage, desiccation, sterilization, and the use of the long employed and condimental preserving agents, such as salt, pepper, sugar, vinegar, and saltpetre. A careful study of all the available facts have prompted the reply that the Dairy and Food authorities could not

approve the use of any other preservatives in the preservation of food than those named.

COURTESY AND GOOD-WILL OF THE PRESS.

The thanks of the Dairy and Food Division officials are due to the newspapers of the State for their comprehensive reports published, and their constant loyalty to the advancement of the pure food question. The campaign of education has progressed most favorably, and to-day, the people of the Commonwealth are in more hearty accord with the enforcement of the pure food laws than ever before. The public realize that whatever is being done is intended for their protection against imposition and for the safeguarding of health. The continued courtesy and good will of the press and public will immeasurably help along the just cause.

The following interesting financial statement, showing the total receipts and disbursements during the year, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Oleomargarine Licenses,	\$26,586.21
Oleomargarine Fines,	16,438.44
Pure Food Fines,	8,381.27
Renovated Butter Licenses,	2,369.17
Milk Fines,	1,015.86
Vinegar Fines,	589.68
Renovated Butter Fines,	202.00
Meat Fines,	100.00
Lard Fines,	50.00
Total,	\$55,732.63

The total disbursements aggregated \$78,455.88, which amount included the following:

EXPENDITURES.

Special Agents' Salaries,	\$20,491.86
Chemists' Expenses,	17,588.37
Attorneys,	15,815.52
Agents' Expenses,	14,543.78
Clerical and Stenographers' Salaries,	10,016.35
Total,	\$78,455.88

The official records of the Dairy and Food Bureau show that during the year 1907, 664 prosecutions were brought to a successful and final termination in the courts of the Commonwealth. These cases are reported in two divisions, namely, that part of the year during which my predecessor, Dr. B. H. Warren, was in office, and that portion during which the present official was in charge.

TERMINATED PROSECUTIONS.

January 1st to April 15th, 1907.

	Cases.
Renovated Butter Fines, Act 1891,	3
Oleomargarine Fines, Act 1901,	164
Milk Fines,	34
Vinegar Fines,	13
Pure Food Fines,	170
Lard Fines,	1
Cheese Fines,	0
Meat Fines,	1
Total,	386

April 15th to January 1st, 1908.

Renovated Butter Fines, Act 1901,	3
Oleomargarine Fines, Act 1901,	115
Milk Fines,	31
Vinegar Fines,	12
Pure Food Fines, Act 1895,	30
Pure Food Fines, 1907,	85
Lard Fines,	1
Cheese Fines,	0
Meat Fines,	1
Total,	278

Total number of cases terminated, 664

The financial statement appearing as a part of the annual report shows in detail the amount of fines collected and paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With the increased percentage of pure goods that is being proven by chemical analysis, there very naturally follows a decrease in the number of prosecutions for the sale of adulterated food products. This fact is the best possible evidence that can be produced in behalf

of the argument that the work of the Division has been successful and that the public are receiving the protection to which they are fully entitled.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE PROVIDED FOR EXPENSES.

In the performance of the sworn duties entrusted to the Dairy and Food officials, it is but reasonable to presume that unpleasant conditions will occasionally arise. In this connection it might be well to refer to the time-worn allegation that the position and salary of a Special Agent or any other attache of the Division is "solely dependent upon the number of prosecutions brought and the amount of fines collected" through such agency. This proposition although still occasionally presented during hearings and court trials in order to create possible prejudice, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania made a separate and specific appropriation of \$166,500.00 for the two years commencing June 1st, 1907, or \$83,250.00 per annum, which amount will cover all of the expenses of the Division. When the settlement for the two preceding years was made with the State Treasurer and Auditor General, it was discovered that a considerable amount remained unexpended and consequently reverted to the Commonwealth.

DAILY SETTLEMENTS WITH THE STATE TREASURER.

The appropriation Act providing for the aforesaid expenses contains the following proviso: "Provided, That all sums of money which may be received by the said Dairy and Food Division, arising from fines and costs, except this appropriation, shall be paid into the State Treasury daily, for the use of the Commonwealth." The books and records of the Division will prove that this requirement of the Act has been scrupulously observed. While each and every employe is held to a strict accountability for a faithful performance of duty, as before stated, positions are not in any way dependent upon fines, etc.

TRIBUTE TO DR. H. W. WILEY.

It is but a deserved and well-merited tribute to state that the people of the United States owe more to Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the advance made in pure food legislation and education than to any other individual or galaxy of pure food champions. The problem was a most complex one, requiring much scientific research and especial tact and skill. That he has ful-

filled all of these rare requirements, cannot be denied, and the Pennsylvania authorities and humble co-laborers can only express their appreciation for his constant loyalty and helpfulness. Those who know him best are firmly of the opinion that he is a man of diplomatic training, schooled by experience, and an official who will not be readily swerved by political methods. It is to the credit of the American people that such an efficient, capable and trustworthy official was placed at the head of this most important branch of the public service.

CO-OPERATION OF NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

In the performance of the difficult and arduous duties incident to the detection and arrest of violators of the Pennsylvania oleomargarine and renovated butter Acts, numerous complicated situations will arise. As both of these commodities are also placed under restrictive National laws, it occasionally happens that the joint labors of both the National and State authorities are required to effect arrests and to secure convictions before the courts.

One of the most serious impediments to successful prosecutions was removed when the Hon. John C. Capers, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Captain Williams, through personal solicitations on the part of the Pennsylvania authorities, agreed that a system of co-operation should be established in Pennsylvania, and that thereby the legal interests of both the National and State statutes could be best attained and protected.

While there may have been over-positive conclusions and exaggerated ideas concerning the extent of certain violations of these laws, it is gratifying to inform the public that by the aforesaid concerted action, a considerable number of offenders residing in Philadelphia and other cities were arrested and subjected to both fines and terms of imprisonment. In fact, it is quite certain that the assistance afforded to the Federal authorities more than counterbalanced the help received from that source, as never in the history of the United States Court at Philadelphia have there been so many oleomargarine cases on the trial list.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to Commissioner Capers and Deputy Williams for their hearty co-operation and valuable services rendered to our Commonwealth.

It is also pleasant and gratifying to express the earnest belief that by their acquiescence they fully reflected and manifested the commendable and live interest that has always been shown in the pure food and dairy question by President Roosevelt.

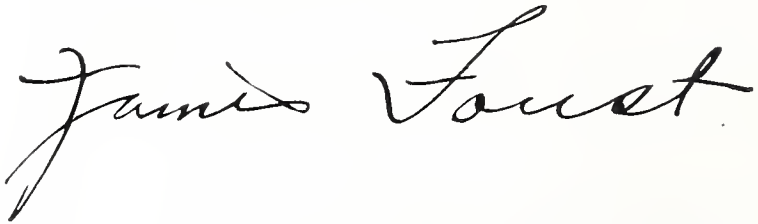
There are a great many requests coming to this Bureau for a list

of the creameries in Pennsylvania. The most recent list that has come into my possession is that published by the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders Association in their report of proceedings of their annual meeting for the year 1907, which is appended hereto.

In concluding this synopsis of the past year's successful but arduous work, it is but proper that the public should be informed of the continued cordial support and valued advice that has at all times been received from His Excellency, Governor Stuart, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. N. B. Critchfield, to whom this report is respectfully referred.

The entire official force of the Dairy and Food Division also deserves grateful recognition and thanks for their unselfish share in winning the success achieved during 1907. The readiness and willingness with which they carried out instructions was especially effective and commendable, and aided very greatly in mutual success. This meed of praise is due to all the members of the official family, including attorneys, assistants, special agents, clerks, stenographer, messenger, etc., in whatsoever capacity they may have been employed by the present head of the Division.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James Tourist". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the text "Very respectfully,".

Dairy and Food Commissioner.

LIST OF CREAMERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AS PUBLISHED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Adams Co.	New Berlinville, Gilbertsville Cream- ery
BermudiaB. D. Hostetter	New Berlinville, ...Congo Creamery
Cashtown...Cashtown Creamery Co., L. W. Swartz, Manager	New Berlinville,W. H. Moyer
East Berlin, E. Berlin Creamery Assn.	New Jerusalem,J. S. Henrich
East Berlin,J. D. Hershey	North Heidelberg, Klapp & Kalback
GettysburgJerry J. Plank	North Heidelberg, Klopp's Creamery
GuernseyJohn Geiger	Obold,Kalbalch & Obold
Latimore, ...Latimore Creamery Co., Jos. Lerew, President	Oley,Freidensburg Creamery
New Oxford,J. Diller & Co.	Oley,Hartman & Bros.
Allegheny Co.	Reading,Franklin St. Creamery
Wilkesburg, ..Bright View Dairy Co.	Reading,St. Lawrence Creamery
Armstrong Co.	Reading,Spang & Zacharias
Cochran's Mills,Cochran's Mills Creamery	Rehrersburg, ..Ahrens & Richardson
Dayton, ..Dayton Co-op. Creamery Assn.	Rehrersburg, ..Rehrersburg Creamery
Top,King & Woodward	Shartlesville, ..Ahrens & Richardson
Whitesburg, ..Whitesburg Creamery Blaney & Son, Props.	Shoemakersville,Shoemakersville Cream.
York Springs,B. D. Hostetter	Stonersville, ..Ahrens & Richardson
Beaver Co.	Straustown, ...Ahrens & Richardson
-Hookstown, ...Hookstown Creamery	Topton,A. S. Heffner
Bedford Co.	Upper Bern,Levi M. Miller
Rainsburg,George Morgart	West Leesport, Samuel H. Lenhart & Son
Berks Co.	Windsor Castle,M. L. Ritter
Bally,Frank Janson	Yellow House,Amos Hartman
Bechtelsville, James Moyer and Bro.	Yellow House,Home Creamery
Berne,Levi M. Miller	Blair Co.
Bernville,Ahrens & Richardson	Tyrone,Hoffman Bros. Creamery
Bernville,Bernville Creamery Co.	Henrietta,Elmer S. Berget
Bethel,Ahrens & Richardson	Bradford Co.
Bowers,Bowers' Creamery Co.	Alba,Alba Butter Mfg. Co.
Boyertown, ..Grimm's Mill Creamery	Allis Hollow, Allis Hollow Creamery Co.
Boyertown,Boyertown Creamery	Allis Hollow, Union Creamery Co. Ltd.
Calcium,Calcium Creamery	Austinville, Austinville Co-operative Creamery Co.
Calcium,Cleaver & Hoffman	Brad,Wyalusing Creamery
Clayton, Clayton Butter & Cheese Co.	Cadis,J. W. Prince
Crosskill Mills, Ahrens & Richardson	Camptown,Fuller & Blocker
Douglasville,Charles Buckwalter	Canton,Odee Creamery Co.
Eshback's,Hines Bros.	Canton,Glenside Creamery
Exeter Station, ..H. B. Levan & Co.	Columbia Cross Roads,Austinville Creamery Co.
Fleetwood,Fleetwood Creamery	Coryland,Coryland Creamery
Fleetwood,Daniel Kelchner	Durell,Durell Creamery
Hancock,Hancock Creamery	East Canton, Silverdale Creamery Co.
Hamburg,N. A. Coufer	East Smithfield,D. A. Stephen
Huff's Church,Nathan Leshner	East Troy, East Troy Butter Mfg. Co.
Kempton,M. L. Ritter	Grover,S. S. Vermilya
Kempton Station Howard G. Kimmel	Le Raysville,W. B. Stevens
.....Excel'r Dairymen's Assn.	Milan, ..Pennsylvania Creamery Co.
Klinesville,Klinesville Creamery	Minnequa,James Ketcham
Kutztown,Kutztown Creamery	Myersburg, M. Butter & Cheese Co.
Landis' Store, Joseph Boyer & Bro.	New Albany, New Albany Creamery Co.
Lenhartsville,F. B. Levan	North Orwell,George Pennell
Lime Kiln,Oley Line Creamery	North Orwell,Baker Brothers
Little Oley,Fritzer's Creamery J. P. Thomas, Prop'r.	Pottersville, Pottersville Creamery Co.
Lyons Station,Jno. G. Haring	Pottersville, Orwell Creamery Co. Ltd.
Manatawney, Pleasantville Creamery	Smithfield,Stevens Creamery
Mertztown,F. Moyer & Co.	Sayre,Harkness Creamery
Mohrsville,Isaac S. Fraunfelter	South Warren, ...Best and Wheaton
Morgantown,Jacob Hartz	Stevensville,Stevensville Assn.
Morgantown, Morgantown Creamery	Troy,S. H. Heywood
New Berlinville, Gilbertville Creamery	

Bucks Co.

Argus,C. T. Hixon
Bedminster, ...Bedminster Creamery
Bedminster,J. F. Hulshiser
Bedminster,J. F. Kilmer
Bedminster,Moyer & Hulshiser
Blooming Glen,Blooming Glen
 Creamery
Blooming Glen,Pleasant Springs
 Creamery
Buckingham,,Blooming Valley
 Creamery
Buckingham,Buckingham Valley
 Dairymen's Assn.
Bucksville,Kaiser & Kramer
Bursonville,Hixon & Mills
Carversville,Cary Betz
Carversville,C. Roberts
Chalfont,Chalfont Creamery
Chalfont,A. H. Faust & Co.
Church Hill, Church Hill Creamery
Church Hill,Jos. Guldin
Cressman,Milton H. Hickie
Danborough,Ottsville Creamery
Doylestown, Cold Spring Dairy Co.
Dublin,Dairymen's Assn.
Erwinna,George Scott
Forest Grove, Forest Grove Creamery
Gardenville,Gotwals & Son
Geryville,Krausdale Creamery
Jamison,Warwick Township
 Creamery
Keller's Church, Wilson S. Atherholt
Levin,Frank Heterick
Makefield,Makefield Creamery
Milford Square,Henry G. George
Milford Square,A. H. Moyer
Neshaminy,W. W. Carr
Nockamixon,F. M. Moyer Via
 Ferndale
Nockamixon, Nockamixon Creamery
Ottsville,Aaron Leatherman
Passer,J. H. Shelly
Perkasie,Henry O. Moyer
Pipesville,A. M. Gerhart
Pleasant Valley, ..Dimlin & Gerhart
Pleasant Valley,J. H. Shelly
Plumsteadville,Plumsteadville
 Cream. Assn.
Quakertown,C. T. Hixon
Quakertown,William S. Taylor
Richlandtown,
 Keller's Church Creamery
Richardville Centre, Landis & Moyer
Richlandtown,Richlandtown
 Creamery
Shelly,Henry B. Weiss
Solebury,Solebury Dairy Assn.
Spinnerstown,Dairymen's Assn.
Springtown,Hixon & Mills
Steinburg,O. H. Erdman
Tohickon,J. D. Stover
Trumbauersville, ...Sinking Springs
 Creamery
Wisner,Union Dairy Association
Zion Hill,Henry B. Weiss

Butler Co.

Conoquenessing, .Stern & Dumbaugh
Portersville,H. Oliver
Portersville, Portersville Creamer Co.
Prospect,Prospect Creamery Co.
Saxonburg,Saxonburg Elgin
 Creamery
Slippery Rock,
 Slippery Rock Cream. Co.

Cambria Co.

Carrolltown,Farmer's Creamery
 Carbon Co.
 Little Gap,W. M. Benninger
 Centre Co.
 Bellefonte,Rock Farms Creamery
 Bellefonte,Howard Creamery Cor.
 Howard P. O.,C. M. Muffley
 Rebersburg,Frank & Stover
 Rebersburg,
Spring Mills Creamery Co.
 Spring Mills, Spring Mills Creamery
 State College, State College Creamery
 Chester Co.
 Anselma,Pikeland Creamery
 Avondale,Lamborn's Creamery
 Brandywine Manor, Reid's Creamery
 Buck Run,Ercildoun Creamery
 Cedar Knoll,Lafayette Creamery
 Chadds Ford, E. Darlington & B.O.
 Chesterville,Marvell Bros.
 Cochranville,Cochran Creamery
 Cochranville, Cochranville Creamery
 Collamer,Isaac Evans
 Collamer,W. Evans & Son
 Collamer,E. B. Herr
 Cossart,Brandywine Creamery
 Cossart,James B. Pyle
 Doe Run,H. A. Clark
 Doe Run,Darlington Creamery
 Doe Run,Milton Darlington
 Doe Run,H. A. Taylor
 East Coventry,East Coventry
 Creamery
 Elk View,Dr. Quimby
 Elk View,T. Thomas Webb
 Embreeville,J. L. Cunningham
 Fairville,Sharpless Creamery
 Font,Fairmont Creamery
 Glen Roy,E. B. Herr
 Hickory Hill, Hickory Hill Creamery
 Homerville,Collamer Dairy
 Honeybrook, ..C. D. & P. H. Emery
 Honeybrook, Pennsylvania Creamery
 Kelton,S. Morris Jones
 Keinberton,Fry & Barr
 Kembleville,Byers' Creamery
 Kembleville, ..Kembleville Creamery
 Kennett Square, Bernard's Creamery
 Kennett Square,Kennett Square
 Creamery
 Kennett Square,Wm. Sharpless
 Landenburg,Alfred Sharpless
 Lenover,H. S. Boyd
 Leonard,Rosedale Creamery
 Lincoln University,Niewig Bros.
 Londonderry,J. H. Donald
 London Grove,J. C. Sharpless
 Marsh,Marsh Creamery
 New Garden, New Garden Creamery
 New London,Frank Kirk
 New London, Theodore Kirk & Son
 Nottingham, Nottingham Co-operative
 Creamery
 Oxford,Big Elk Dairies
 Oxford,Hill Crest Creamery
 Oxford,H. D. & E. A. Pugh
 Oxford,Geo. D. Woodside & Co.
 Parksburg,Cochran Creamery
 Phoenixville, ..Red Bank Creamery
 Pughtown,D. Wadleigh
 Pomeroy,M. Darlington Sons
 Roberts,Thomas Hatfield & Son
 Russellville, ..Russellville Creamery
 St. Peters,Farmers' Creamery

- Schuylkill,Schuylkill Creamery
 Sheeder P. O., James C. Roberts & Son
 Sheeder,Vincent Creamery
 Spring City, ...Spring City Creamery
 Supplee,Enterprise Creamery
 Toughkenamon,Josiah Lamborn
 Toughkenamon,Wm. Sharpless
 Tweedale,E. B. Herr
 Unionville,Unionville Creamery
 Vincent,Brindlinger Bros.
 Vincent,E. B. Gasher
 Vincent,R. Heistand
 Wagontown, ...J. H. Schrock & Son
 Wagontown,Harry Schrack
 Wagontown, ...West Cain Creamery
 Warwick,Marst Creamery
 West Chester, ...Allerton Creamery
 West Vincent,Lewis H. Evans,
 Secretary
 West Chester, ...George Faucetts &
 Son
 West Chester,Harper Creamery
 West Chester,Wm. B. Harvey
 West Chester, ..Homestead Creamery
 West Chester,West Chester
 Creamery
 West Chester, ..West Chester Dairy
 West Chester,E. Roberts'
 Creamery
 Whitford,Whitford Creamery
 Whitford,Arnold M. Wilber
 Williams' Corners, Chas. Buckwalter
 Williams' Corners, Morris Mackissie
 Willowdale, ...Willowdale Creamery
 Wrightsdale, ..Wrightsdale Creamery
- Crawford Co.
 Beaver Centre,Clark & Gates
 Conneautville,J. W. Clark
 Centreville, ...Centreville Creamery
 Beaver Centre, Green, Clark & Co.
 Crossingville, Crossingville Creamery
 Dicksonburg,T. S. Laver
 Espyville,A. W. Wall
 Frenchtown,Augustus Polley
 Guys Mills,L. C. McGraw
 Jewell, ...Jewell Cheese Factory Co.
 Jewell,N. O. Stanford
 Hickernell,Hickernell Creamery
 Lincolnville, ..Lincolnville Creamery
 Linesville,A. B. Griffin
 Long's Stand,A. J. Miller
 Meadville, Leon C. McGraw Cheese
 Co.
 Miller's Station,L. C. McGraw
 Penn Line,L. C. McGraw
 Pinney Corners,D. H. Nodine
 Rundell's,McGraw & Cooper
 Saegerstown,A. B. Long
 Saegerstown,Long & Reiche
 Spartansburg, ...Concord Creamery
 Spartansburg,Hyde and Baker
 Springboro,J. J. Howard
 Townville,A. L. Squier
 Troy Centre,Grove & McDowell
 Troy Centre, Troy Centre Creamery
 Westford,J. S. Martin
 Westford,Hart Espy
 Woodcock,Sherrod & Norris
- Clarion Co.
 Callensburg, ..Callensburg Creamery
 Lickingville, ...Pioneer Creamery Co.
 Marble,Enterprise Creamery
 Newmansville, Pioneer Creamery Co.
- Clearfield Co.
 Clearfield, ...Clearfield Creamery Co.
 Clearfield,James Mitchell
- Clinton Co.
 Clintondale, Clintondale Creamery Co.
 Loganton,Loganton Creamery
 Salona,Salona Creamery
- Columbia Co.
 Berwick,Fairview Creamery
 Millville,Millville Creamery
- Cumberland Co.
 Allen, Cumberland Valley Creamery
 Co.
 Allen,John Hoemer
 Boiling Springs,Wm. H. Kunkel
 Carlisle,Letort Creamery
 Craighead,B. W. Hasler
 Hatton,Keystone Creamery
 Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Valley
 Creamery Co.
 Mechanicsburg,Mechanicsburg
 Creamery
 New Kingston, ..Cumberland Valley
 Creamery
 Newville,Big Springs Separator
 Shippensburg, ..D. B. Biggs & Son
 Shippensburg,Jacob Reigle
 Williams' Mills, Cumberland Valley
 Creamery Co.
 Williams' Mills,Geo. Umburger
- Dauphin Co.
 Berrysburg,Peter L. Stine
 Deodate,Ezra C. Foltz
 Fisherville,Cornelius Bixler
 Fisherville,Fisherville Creamery
 Grantville,Stauffer & Rapp
 Harrisburg,S. F. Barber
 Hummelstown,Model Creamery
 Millersburg,C. F. Moyer
 Powl's Valley,C. Bixler & Son
 Progress,John H. Sheesley
 Swatara,Conewago Creamery
 Union Deposit,Stauffer & Rapp
- Delaware Co.
 Brandywine Summit, Miller & Hey-
 burn
 Chadd's Ford, ..E. Darlington & Bro.
 Cheney,Thomas Cheney
 Cheney,Frank G. Thomas
 Concordville,P. E. Sharpless
 Darling,Darlington Creamery
 Darlington, M. F. Darlington & Son
 Villanova,Villanova Creamery
 Wallingford, Wallingford Creamery
 Wallingford, ..Wallingford Dairy Co.
 Ward,Pennock E. Sharpless
- Elk Co.
 Ridgway,Ridgway Creamery Co.
 St. Mary's,St. Mary's Creamery
- Erle Co.
 Albion,W. S. Boyle
 Corry,Corry Creamery
 Corrv,J. C. Wales
 Edinboro,Lavery & Co.
 Elgin,Pier Willard
 Ferdinand, W. Union Cheese Factory
 Franklin Corners, ...Frank Billings
 Greenfield, ...Greenfield Butter and
 Cheese Co.
 Ivasea, ..Population Cheese Factory
 Itley,William Marsh
 Juva,Barnes & Lockwood
 Lavery,J. S. Lavery
 LeBoeuf,C. M. Wheeler

- Lovell's Station, ...Crowells McCray
 Loysville, Dickinson, Gilbert & Keen
 McLane,Wm. Marsh
 Mystic,J. H. Waterhouse
 Ovid,Mark L. Howard
 Phillipsville,Alfred Moore
 Pont,R. B. Gates
 Sterrettania,Joseph H. Hauch
 Sterrettania, ..Sterrettania Creamery
 Tellar,C. D. Faulkner
 Union City,Geo. W. Carroll
 Wattsburg,F. W. Edmunds
 Wattsburg, ..Keystone Creamery Co.
 Waterford,Sharps Creamery
 Waterford,Vananden & Gillet
 Waterford,J. H. Brogdon
 Wattsburg,Pratt Bros.
 Waterford,Vananden & Gillit
 Waterford,O. H. Wells
 Fayette Co.
 East Riverside,M. R. Jacobs
 Farmington,Cheese Factory
 New Haven, New Haven Butter Co.
 Franklin Co.
 Chambersburg, ...Hanover Creamery
 Chambersburg,Chambersburg
 Creamery
 Edenville, ...Franklin Creamery Co.
 Green Castle,F. W. Kulin
 Green Village,H. Fogelsange
 Green Village,Green Village
 Creamery
 Lemaster's, ..J. R. Lemaster & Son
 Marion, Cumberland City Creamery
 and Dairy
 Markes,J. R. Lemaster & Son
 Mercersburg, Mercersburg Creamery
 Co.
 Shady Grove, ..Nicodemus Creamery
 Assn.
 Waynesboro,Blue Mountain
 Creamery
 Waynesboro,A. L. Schallier
 Waynesboro,Chas. H. Stickell
 Williamson, ..Williamson Farmers'
 Co-operative Creamery
 Williamson, ...Williamson Creamery
 Co.
 Willow Hill,McCurdy & Elder
 Fulton Co.
 McConnellsburg,W. L. Sloan
 McConnellsburg,McConnellsburg
 Creamery
 Greene Co.
 Carmichaels, ..Carmichaels Creamery
 Huntingdon Co.
 McAlevey's Fort, ..McAlevey's Fort
 Creamery
 Morrell, Morrell Butter and Cheese
 Co.
 Neff's Mills, ..Neffs' Mills Creamery
 Pennsylvania Furnace,Hoffman
 Bros.
 Indiana Co.
 Elder's Ridge,Co-operative
 Creamery Co.
 Homer City,H. C. English
 Homer City, ..Homer City Creamery
 Jefferson Co.
 Sugar Hill,J. N. Atwell & Co.
 Juniata Co.
 Cocolamus,Brown & Co.
 East Salem,S. Schlegel
 East Salem, ..East Salem Creamery
 McAllistersville,Shellenberger &
 Hambright
 McCoysville,B. C. Cubbelson
 Mifflintown,J. G. Haldeman
 Port Royal,Port Royal Creamery
 Thompsonstown,J. G. Haldeman
 Lackawanna Co.
 Glenburn,Enderly Dairy
 La Plume,Scranton Creamery
 Moscow,Moscow Creamery
 Scranton,Wm. Conrad
 Scranton,E. S. Decker
 Lancaster Co.
 Bainbridge,Coday Creamery
 Bart,Bart Creamery
 Bethesda,Bethesda Creamery
 Bird-in-hand, Bird-in-hand Creamery
 Bird-in-hand,F. Bowman
 Blue Ball,S. H. Musselman
 Buck,Buck Creamery
 Cambridge,Cambridge Creamery
 Cambridge,E. J. & P. H. Emery
 Cambridge,George I. Emery
 Christiana,Christiana Creamery
 Cocalico,Cocalico Creamery
 Colemanville,George Garret
 Collens,Herr & Maull
 Denver,Daniel Gebble
 Elizabethtown,Elizabethtown
 Creamery
 Ephrata,J. H. Yeiser
 Fairland,John Reist
 Farmersville,Henry J. Shaffer
 Fertility,Fertility Creamery Co.
 Florin,Florin Creamery
 Furniss,C. P. Grigg
 Gap,Gap Creamery Co., Ltd.
 Glenola,Johnsonville Creamery
 Glenola,H. M. Stauffer
 Goshen,The Ellem Dairy Co.
 Goshen,Goshen Creamery
 Goshen,Amos Walton
 Hahnstown,John Fry's Sons
 Kirkwood,Ezra Hess
 Kirkwood,Graybill Stone
 Lancaster,Lancaster Dairy Co.
 Landisville,Levi H. Hershey
 Landisville,Landisville Creamery
 Lititz,Garber Reist & Co.
 Manheim,Hershey Bros.
 Martillville,M. C. Eshelman
 Mascot,Stumptown Creamery
 Mastersonville, ..Farmers' Creamery
 Co.
 Mastersonville,Mastersonville
 Creamery Assn.
 May,Johnson & Gilbert
 McSparran, ..Peters' Creek Creamery
 McSparran,Willowdale Creamery
 Mt. Joy,Farmers' Creamery Co.
 Mt. Joy,Reist, Nissley & Son
 Mount Nebo, ..Mt. Nebo Creamery
 Assn.
 New Providence, Dickinson & Gilbert
 Octararo,J. H. Brosius
 Pleasant Grove,Carter & Mills
 Pleasant Grove,Conowingo
 Creamery
 Quarryville,Dickinson & Gilbert
 Quarryville, ...Quarryville Creamery
 Reinhold Station, ...Reinhold Station
 Creamery
 Smithville, Harry S. Wiggling & Co.
 Smyrna,Smyrna Creamery Co.
 Spruce Grove,M. Keech
 Spruce Grove,Milton Keech

- Unicorn,Unicorn Creamery Co.
 Unicorn,J. E. Moore
 White Rock,Elm Creamery Co.
 White Rock,Wm. G. Patton
 White Rock, White Rock Creamery Co.
 Windom,Champion Creamery Co.
 Lawrence Co.
 Enon Valley, Enon Valley Creamery
 Neshannock Falls, Neshannock Falls Creamery
 New Castle,Midway Butter Co.
 Pulaski,John S. Evans
 Volant,J. Wilken & Son
 Lebanon Co.
 Bellgrove,Cleona Creamery Co.
 Campbellstown,Campbellstown Creamery
 Cleona,Cleona Creamery
 Fontana,Cleona Creamery Co.
 Fredericksburg,L. S. Gearhart
 Jonestown,Z. T. Gingrich
 Lawn,Lawn Creamery Co.
 Lebanon,City Creamery
 Millbach,Millbach Creamery Co.
 Myerstown,Basler Creamery
 Myerstown,George W. Donges
 Myerstown,Mengle & Yost
 Ono,L. S. Gerhart
 Palmyra, ...Elizabethtown Creamery Co.
 Prescott,Henry Haak
 Richland Station,Big Spring Creamery Co.
 Richland Station, ..G. E. Brownback
 Richland Station,Henry Kaak
 Lehigh Co.
 Alburtis, Spring Creek Creamery Co.
 Allentown, ..Spring Creek Creamery
 Allentown,Loux Creamery Co.
 Catasauqua, ..Howertown Creamery
 Coopersburg,W. H. Steininger
 Coopersburg,Landis & Co.
 Hosensack,L. H. Brownell
 Hosensack,Hosensack Creamery
 Lanark,J. C. Richard
 Lyon Valley, ..Lyon Valley Creamery
 Lyon Valley,M. C. Rollman
 Macungie,E. M. Laux & Co.
 Macungie,Macungie Creamery
 Macungie,Schuler Bros.
 New Tripoli,Miller & Gilmer
 Plover,W. R. Schuler
 Sigmond,Jacob Faust & Co.
 Steinsville,Steinsville Creamery
 Vera Cruz,Schuler Bros.
 Vera Cruz,Vera Cruz Creamery
 Wanamaker,John K. Fetherolf
 Werley's Corner,O. P. Werley
 Luzerne Co.
 Hazleton,Rhone Trescott
 Hazleton,J. M. Williams
 Wilkes-Barre, Standard Dairy Co. Ltd.
 Wapwallopen, Wapwallopen Co-operative Creamery Co.
 Lycoming Co.
 Jersey Shore,J. M. Harmon
 Larrys Creek,Geo. L. Randall
 Muncy,David Gundsum
 Muncy,Muncy Creamery
 Roaring Branch,E. E. Harrer
 Roaring Branch, American Creamery Co.
 McKean Co.
 Eldred,Eldred B. & C. Co.
 Kane,Kane Creamery Co.
 Myrtle,R. G. Wooden
 Port Allegany, ..Acme Creamery Co.
 Smethport,Naundah Butter & Creamery Co.
 Mercer Co.
 Greenville, ..Greenville Creamery Co.
 Grove City, ..Library Grove City Coll
 Grove City,A. H. Beatty
 Indian Run,T. P. Munnell
 Jamestown,W. R. Plant
 Loudon,Louden Creamery Co.
 Mercer,Louden Creamery Co.
 Mercer,McDonaldson & Zahiser
 Mercer, ..Mercer Creamery Co., Ltd.
 New Vernon,J. A. Carey
 Sharpsville, ..Sharpsville Creamery
 Volant,S. A. Williams
 Mifflin Co.
 Allensville, ..Allensville Creamery Co.
 Belleville,Belleville Creamery
 Mattawana, ..Mattawana Creamery
 McVeytown,John M. Hassinger
 Reedsville,D. Z. Detweiler
 Reedsville,A. L. Detweiler
 Reedsville,Reedsville Creamery
 Monroe Co.
 East Stroudsburg,Beechpond Creamery Co.
 Gilbert,M. G. Funk
 Lamartine,Salem Creamery Co.
 Limestone,Greenville Creamery
 Stroudsburg, ..Stroudsburg Creamery Co.
 Montour Co.
 Washingtonville, Mengle & Luckenbill.
 Montgomery Co.
 Cedars,J. P. Bustard
 Colmar,Colmar Creamery
 Colmar,John Holley
 Congo,Congo Creamery
 Creamery,Perkiomen Dairymen's Assn.
 Earlington,H. C. Durstine
 Earlington,J. G. Hunsicker
 Earlington,John Landis
 East Greenville, ..East Greenville Cream
 East Greenville,Adam Kraus
 Fairview Village, ..Fairview Village Creamery Assn.
 Franconia,J. N. Freed
 Franconia, ..Indian Creek Creamery
 Franconia,John K. Landis
 Frederick,Green Tree Creamery
 Grater's Ford,A. G. Fly
 Grater's Ford, ..Grater's Ford Cream. Co.
 Hatfield,Drake's Ford Creamery
 Hatfield,Aaron Tyson
 Hillegas,Hillegas Creamery Co.
 Hoppenville,McLean's Creamery
 Hoppenville,J. T. Moyer
 Iron Bridge, ..Harmony Grange Creamery
 Kulpville, ..Towamensing Creamery Co.
 Lederachville,Andrew T. Garber
 Lederachville, ..Wide Awake Creamery
 Lederaehville, ..Worcester Creamery

- Limerick,Garret E. Brownback
 Limerick,Samuel Y. Eisenberg
 Linfield,G. E. Brownback
 Linfield,Samuel Y. Eisenberg
 Linfield,P. J. Reifsnnyder
 Lucon,Lucon Creamery Co.
 Mainland, ...Mainland Creamery Co.
 Narcissa,
 Plymouth Valley Creamery
 North Wales,C. W. Hoffman
 Obelisk,
 Green Tree Dairymen's Assn.
 Perkiomenville,J. M. Reed
 Pottstown,S. G. Fly
 Pottstown, ...Miller Bros. Creamery
 Prospectville,
 Prospectville Creamery Co.
 Royersford,Mingo Creamery
 Salfordville, Upper Salford Creamery
 Sanatoga,Sanatoga Creamery
 Sassmansville,
 Sassmansville Creamery Co.
 Schwenkville,William Bromer
 Schwenkville,
 Dairymen's Creamery Assn.
 Schwenksville,Wm. G. Liegler
 Skippack, ..Schwenksville Cry. Assn.
 Spring House,R. R. Jones
 Trappe, ...Spring Valley Creamery
 Willow Grove,
 Willow Grove Creamery
 Worcester, Farmers' Creamery Assn.
 Yerkes,Yerkes Creamery
 Northampton Co.
 Bath,W. H. Landis
 Benningers, W. M. Benningers & Son
 Bingen,Campbell & Appel
 Bushkill Centre,
 Bushkill Centre Cream.
 Butztown,Butztown Creamery
 Cherryville,L. D. Meckley
 Hecktown,Hecktown Creamery
 Hecktown,W. H. Landis
 Hecktown,S. D. Steuben
 Moorestown,H. S. Kratz
 Nazareth,H. S. Kratz
 Nazareth, ...Nazareth Creamery Co.
 Petersville,William A. Slot
 Plainfield,Plainfield Creamery
 Stockertown,
 Stockton Creamery Co.
 Stone Church,W. M. Benninger
 Stone Church,Jordon McIntyre
 Walnutport,W. M. Benninger
 Weaversville,Dairymen's Assn.
 Weaversville,William M. Smith
 Youngs,Frank Young
 Northumberland Co.
 Chillisquaque,C. L. Butler
 Dewart,Dewart Creamery Co.
 Milton,
 Pleasant Valley Creamery Co.
 Montandon, ..Cold Spring Creamery
 Sedan,Wm. Dunn
 Sunbury,Chas. R. Rinehart
 Sunbury, ...Sunbury Creamery Co.
 Perry Co.
 Elliotsburg,E. J. Kistler
 Loysville, ...Loysville Creamery Co.
 Millerstown;J. C. Kipp
 Pike Co.
 Matamoras, ...Matamoras Creamery
 Potter Co.
 Bingham Centre,W. J. Clark
 Bingham Centre,R. H. Howe
 Bingham Centre,Richard Labor
 Elmer,Cheese Factory
 Newfield,W. J. Grover
 Raymonds,E. J. Conable
 Raymonds,W. B. Perkins
 White's Corners,
 White's Corners Cream.
 Schuylkill Co.
 Orwigsburg,A. F. Kimmel
 Rauch's,Salem W. Koch
 Tamaqua,Henry M. Enterline
 Snyder Co.
 Beaver Springs,
 Beaver Springs Cream.
 Globe Mills, ..Palmer & Hackenburg
 McClure,Ulsh & Bro.
 Middleburg, ..Palmer & Hackenburg
 Susquehanna Co.
 Alford,Alford Creamery
 Auburn Centre,
 Shannon Hill Co-Op. Creamery
 Auburn 4 Corners,
 Auburn 4 Corners Creamery Co.
 Birchardville,C. P. Ball
 Birchardville,
 Birchardville Creamery
 Birchardville,
 Excelsior Creamery Co.
 Brooklyn,Brooklyn Creamery
 Choconut,
 Choconut Valley Creamery Co.
 Dimock,Dimock Creamery Co.
 East Rush, East Rush Creamery Co.
 East New Milford,
 Mountain Lake Creamery Co.
 Fairdale,C. P. Ball
 Fairdale,Fairdale Creamery
 Fairdale,Seller Bros.
 Forest Lake
 Forest Lake Creamery Co.
 Franklin Forks,
 Franklin Forks Cream.
 Gibson,Hartford Dairy Co.
 Heartlake,Heartlake Creamery
 Hartford,Hartford Dairy Co.
 Hop Bottom,
 Hop Bottom Dairy & Milk Co.
 Hop Bottom, Hop Bottom Creamery
 Kingsley,
 Kingsley Creamery Co., Ltd.
 Kingsley, Kingsley Union Creamery
 Kingsley,
 Robinson Wollworth & Kingsley
 Lawesville Centre,
 Lawesville Co-Op. Creamery Co.
 Little Meadows,
 Iron Bridge Creamery
 Little Meadows,
 Little Meadows Creamery
 Middletown,
 Iron Bridge Creamery Co.
 Middletown Centre,
 Middletown Centre Creamery Co.
 Montrose,Montrose Dairy Co.
 Montrose,Seiler Bros.
 Montrose,Beech Bros.
 Montrose,Beebe Creamery
 Montrose, ...Montrose Creamery Co.
 Montrose,Silver Lake Creamery
 New Milford, Kingsley Creamery Co.
 New Milford,
 New Milford Creamery Co.
 Rush,Rush Centre Creamery Co.
 Rushboro,Treasurer
 Rushboro, Jersey Hill Creamery Co.

- Rushboro, ..East Rush Creamery Co.
 Rushville, ...Rushville Creamery Co.
 Silver Lake, Quaker Lake Creamery
 Springville,Springville Creamery
 South Gibson, ..Hartford Dairy Co.
 Tiffany,Tiffany Creamery
 Thompson,Thompson Creamery
- Tioga Co.
 Austinburg,E. A. Bean
 Austinburg,Cheese Factory
 Balsam,Balsam Cheese Factory
 East Chatham,D. Avery
 Elkland,Elkland Creamery
 Elkland,Cheese Factory
 Job's Corners, ..William G. Carpenter
 Keenyville,A. C. Close
 Keenyville,Cheese Factory
 Knoxville,E. A. Dean
 Knoxville, ..Pennsylvania Creamery Co.
 Knoxville,Cheese Factory
 Lawrenceville, ..Lawrenceville Creamery
 Liberty,Worlin Miller
 Liberty, ..Liberty Valley Creamery Co.
 Little Marsh,W. Wass & Co.
 Little Marsh,Cheese Factory
 Mansfield,Pitts & Spurr
 Mansfield, ..West Sullivan Creamery
 Nelson,J. B. Campbell
 Nelson,Nelson Cheese Factory
 Nelson, ..Nelson Separator & Butter Co.
 Round Top,E. A. Close
 Rutland,Zimmer & Clark
 Stony Fork, ...Stony Fork Creamery
 Sylvester,E. O. Bean
 Tioga,Kemp & Berg
 Tioga,Tioga Cheese Factory
 Wellsboro,G. B. Close
 Westfield, Westfield Cheese Factory
- Union Co.
 Lewisburg, Buffalo Valley Creamery
 Mifflinburg, ..Crystal Springs Creamery
 Mifflinburg, ..Mifflinburg Creamery Co.
- Venango Co.
 Oil City,M. B. Crowther
- Warren Co.
 Ackley Station,Young & Clark
 Bear Lake,Frank Parkhurst
 Chandlers' Valley, ..Valley Creamery
 Columbus,J. U. Wells
 Garland,Garland Cheese Factory
 Grand Valley,Valley Creamery
 Lander,James Curtis
 Lander,E. S. Griggs
 Lottsville,Vern Grigg
 Spring Creek, ..Willowdale Creamery
 Sugar Grove,Acme Creamery Co.
 Sugar Grove,George Hampson
 Youngsville, ..Youngsville Creamery Co.
- Washington Co.
 Bulger,Peter Hermes
 Bulger, ..Ohio & Pgh. Milk Co.'s Cr'y
 West Alexander, ..McCalmont & Chambers
 West Alexander, ..Jas. A. Chambers & Co.
- Wayne Co.
 Ariel,Lakeside Creamery
 Beach Lake, ..Beach Pond Creamery
 Clemo,Clemon Creamery Co.
 Gravity, ..Gravity Co-Op. Creamery
 Gravity,Georgetown Creamery
 Honesdale, Crystal Spring Creamery
 Newfoundland, ..Hopedale Co-Op Co.
 Sulleyville,G. & C. Smith
 Seeleyville, ..Silver Creek Creamery Co.
 Starlight,Starlight Dairy Co.
- Westmoreland Co.
 Greensburg,Chicago Dairy
 Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Pleasant Creamery
 New Kenington, ..New Kensington Butter Co.
 New Kensington, ...Willis Wonderly
 Scott Haven,McGrew & Bros.
 Smithton,Smithton Creamery
- Wyoming Co.
 Factoryville, Factoryville Creamery
 Factoryville,V. R. Gardner
 Laceyville,Horseheads Creamery
 Laceyville, ..Bradford Co. Creamery Co.
 Lemon,Lemon Creamery
 Nicholson,Nicholson Creamery
 Nicholson,L. H. Pratt
 Nicholson,Lackawanna Dairy
 North Mehoopany,Vaughn Bros.
- York Co.
 Big Mount,A. B. Mummert
 Bridgeton,Bridgeton Creamery
 Brodbeck's, Brodbeck's Sta. Creamery
 Brodbeck's,Miller & Bortner
 Delta,Daniel Hollingsworth
 Dillsburg,Dillsburg & Elgin
 Dover,Dover Creamery
 East Berlin, ...East Berlin Creamery
 Felton,R. Grove & Brother
 Gatchellville, Gatchellville Creamery
 Glennville,Glennville Creamery
 Hanover,Hanover Creamery
 Hanover, ..York & Adams Creamery
 Hanover,Reist, Nissley & Co.
 Hanover,Hanover Produce Co.
 Muddy Creek Forks, ..Pleasant Grove Creamery
 New Freedom,August J. Gillen
 New Park,New Park Creamery
 New Sinsheim,Israel K. Zeigler
 Porter's Siding,C. C. Wooden
 Railroad,J. A. Wetrick
 Shrewsbury, ..Shrewsbury Creamery
 South Beaver St. York, ...Mr. Budd
 Spring Forge,Wagner & Swartz
 Slate Hill, Cool Spring Creamery Co.
 Slab,C. C. Smith & Bro.
 Swartstown, ..Swartstown Creamery
 Wellsville,T. C. Cleaver

